



SUGAR PLANTATION NEWS



NO NEW BUSINESS IN ONE WHOLE WEEK

Buyers Are Sellers Both Await New Developments In Sugar Trade

There were no sales in the New York market during the week ending August 19. In part, Willett & Gray's report state there has been no change in the market quotation during the week, the quotation remaining at 4.95c. This price, however, has been entirely nominal in absence of transactions to make a change. There has been a disposition by sellers to accept a lower price, but buyers have held steadily off declining to commit themselves to any price practicable for business results. Under this condition the sellers, after offering Cubas for August and September shipments at 4.77c and Porto Rico at 4.77c per lb., have finally rested to await new developments of this somewhat remarkable situation, which remains unchanged up to Wednesday. Indications point to the renewal of business at not above 4.77c, duty paid.

Hurricane Missed Cuba

On Friday our cable advised reported that a hurricane was in progress southwest of Haiti, and that it was threatening the southern coast of Cuba. Saturday's cable stated the hurricane had passed south of Cuba, doing no damage to the western part of the island, but interrupting communications temporarily with the eastern end. By Monday, communication being restored, it was found that but little damage to the growing sugar crop had been done in Oriente and Camaguey provinces, and that slight damage was mentioned in Pinar del Rio province, where very little sugar is grown. Weather continued unsettled, but reports state the hurricane had passed on through the Gulf and along the Texas coast.

On the one hand we have the damage from the blowing down and perhaps some uprooting of the cane, but on the other hand we have the benefit of heavy falls of rain accompanying the unfavorable winds. As but small damage was reported, there must have been some benefit from the precipitation so welcome at this time of the year.

Market Statistics

Receipts for the past week were steady at 13,140 tons, against 14,000 tons for last week and same last year. Exports of good volume at 57,160 tons total, out of which, according to Mr. Himey, 8,000 tons were destined for Europe, and 10,500 tons to New Orleans. Entire island stocks continue to decrease steadily, now being 423,980 tons, against 525,000 tons last year.

Visible production to latest date is 2,147,959 tons, or 49,559 tons less than same time last year, but there are five centrals which continue to grind, against three last year. People usually well informed say there are large stocks on plantations at this time, and these stocks can be expected to show up in the receipts at the shipping ports from now on.

Argentine Shortage

Reports just received state that the province of Tucuman has suffered the most general and severe frosts that have ever occurred in that district, with the result that the 1915-16 crop of that section is now expected to turn out only 120,000 tons, against previous estimates of 250,000 tons for Tucuman. This brings down the output of the Argentine crop to 175,000 tons for 1915-16, against previous estimates of 300,000 tons. The 1914-15 crop returned 325,175 tons, and the 1913-14 crop 280,219 tons.

Out of last year's crop a total of 59,825 tons were exported, including 55,584 tons to the United Kingdom and 2988 tons to France. It is understood that the United Kingdom has contracted for 200,000 tons this year. Surplus stocks in Argentina on February 25, 1915, were about 140,000 tons, but have been reduced to 110,000 tons on June 25, 1915. On account of the crop shortage no further exports are expected for this season. The cost of production in Argentina is very high, and high world prices are necessary for Argentine to export sugar.

Mauritius, Too

Mail advices received indicate the 1915-16 crop will slightly exceed 200,000 tons, or say about 201,000 tons available for export. The 1914-15 crop is estimated at 275,000 tons, and the two previous crops returned 241,999 tons and 200,497 tons respectively. It was an unusual time ago that the United Kingdom had secured 160,000 tons Mauritius 1915-16 crop, and the price is now given as 16s 9d to 17s 4d c. o. b. for September-November shipments. This crop usually starts in August and continues until January. Reports state the present crop is somewhat late and is expected to start about the third week in August.

Refined Market

The lowest price named for refined here on this date is basis of Cane Fine Granulated, in barrels, at 5.58c net cash.

Contracts are now pretty well eliminated, and new business may be expected to be booked as the sugar is

PLANTERS OUGHT TO HAVE MORE EXPERTS

Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief Entomologist At Washington, Advises Employing More Scientists

Big Gains To Follow Closer Study Of Life History Of Insect Pests

Dr. L. O. Howard while in Honolulu last week discussed at some length the relation of science to practice in insect control by means of parasites. He took as his text the activities of two egg parasites brought here to combat the leafhopper. One of these tiny parasites lays its own egg in the egg of the pest. The other parasite inserts its egg in the cavity where the lady leafhopper has deposited hers and the maggot when it hatches turns to and makes a square meal on all the hopper eggs in sight.

If the latter form could hunt out all the leafhopper eggs masses any fewer than it would be lovely. When the last parasite had eaten the last leafhopper both would disappear. However it does not happen that way. The parasite with the appetite for two dozen eggs at one meal is not discriminating. "Eggs is eggs," as far as its taste goes so is it just as liable to gobble a few dozen eggs already occupied by the one-egg parasite as to hunt around for its marked "strictly fresh."

Howard luck. One of these parasites like eggs, any kind of eggs will do. The other parasite, a little amoeba of a fly no tiny that no one but an entomologist can see him, must have a leafhopper egg. He is no glutton—one is plenty. While he is little, he is loud. Sometimes every egg in the cluster laid by the hopper turns red, which is a sure sign that the parasite has found its prey.

The bigger, gluttonous type of parasite eats as many bad eggs as good ones so that he keeps down the numbers of the little, one-egg parasite too. Dr. Howard said that every parasite ought to be studied very carefully and scientifically, a long time, before he is brought into the country. Thus far, luck has favored the planters, but if they have not brought in bad parasites with the good ones it is only because nothing more. When an insect is once set free in Hawaii there is no catching up with him to head him off. The climate is too entomologically ideal for that.

No Quarantine Is Perfect

Irrespective of the very perfect quarantine in operation here, and Dr. Howard says Hawaii has the best in the world, new insects will keep coming in. Two new wasps have appeared from nowhere since 1912. Every year the bug collectors find new flies, beetles, butterflies and bugs. Their eggs come in packing cases of merchandise, in hay or grain. Even a keg of nails may bring some entomological stowaway to Hawaii.

Mostly, these stray immigrants are harmless fellows, scientifically interesting to the collectors who like to get new bugs and stick pins through them so they can plaster on a double-pointed Latin name and practise other civilities. Nevertheless these chance importations are just as liable to turn out bad as good. That is again a matter of luck. One of the new wasps hunts spiders, which is bad, because spiders do some good than harm, being hunters themselves. The other new wasp eats caterpillars and is an acquisition to the Territory, unless he enlarges his field to include the caterpillar tractors. Professor Swezey says this is unlikely.

More Time For Study

Drawing his conclusions from what the United States department of agriculture has learned, Dr. Howard is needed, at the reduced prices, although the country is pretty well filled for two or three weeks' requirements. The weather of the week under review was hot and sultry during the first four days and favorable for a large consumption of sugar. Peaches are coming into the markets in large quantities and at unusually low prices, which certainly is favorable for the sugar trade this month and the next.

We advise carrying a required stock on the hand-to-mouth basis. No important export business has been reported during the week. Eastern domestic beets continued at their selling price of 5.45c, and old crop sugars are being rather more pressed for sale. Western beets advanced to 5.55c in Missouri River territory.

European Conditions

F. O. Licht's pre-campaign tests of the German beet crop indicates average weights less than for three years previous. Sugar content, however, stood at 14.28 compared with 13.21 in 1914, 13.12 in 1913 and 12.96 in 1912. The quotient of purity was also higher. European beet sowings, according to Licht, total 1,802,000 hectares, compared with 2,209,000 last year. Possible production stands at 6,950,000 tons compared with estimated crop of 7,477,800 tons in 1914. Licht's estimate of the 1915 German production is 1,500,000 tons.

Weather conditions in the beet growing districts in the United States are only fair, but plantings were everywhere larger than usual, hence the 1915 crop will certainly equal that of a year ago.

USE VINEGAR RAG FOR TAPPING CEARA

A new method of tapping Ceara rubber trees which is said to materially lessen the cost is described in Der Pflanzer, an agricultural newspaper published in German East Africa.

The manager of a rubber plantation at Morogoro discovered that vinegar coagulates the latex, so he outfitted a tapping gang with bands of cotton cloth thirty inches long and four inches wide. The cotton bands are dipped in a bucket of vinegar and swung out. The tapper makes a cut in the tree trunk and then draws the wet vinegar rag up along the incision. The latex adheres to the cloth and is coagulated in a thin film which is easily detached.

The rubber obtained in this way is pure and can be cleaned by hand, and laborer being able to clean sixty pounds a day. Unskilled tappers using the vinegar rag method produced an average of twenty-eight pounds of rubber per day.

Der Pflanzer claims that this new method is superior to any other thus far tried, as it does away with all expensive oil arrangements and is also a labor-saving device. It would certainly be worth while giving the vinegar rag method a good tryout on the Hawaiian plantations, especially at Pahala. Around Hilo there have been good rains at the lower elevations. On August 23, one inch of rain fell at the upper levels in central Hamakua in the vicinity of Paoli. There was no rain near the sea. Honolulu is very dry. Repairs have been completed at the mill and grinding has commenced again. Kohala has the same story to tell. Harvesting has been discontinued in the upper fields because of shortage of water.

Mau is the driest island of the group, but all plantations got their crops off in good season. Oahu has enough irrigation water, and, except at Waianae, is not suffering. Kauai has had mountain showers and will worry about. Kona and Kau excepted, all plantations are getting tired of too much hot sunshine and would like a change.

HILO SUGAR ENDS HARVEST
Hilo Sugar Company finished grinding its 1915 crop August 23 with a total of 17,938 tons. This is just 999 tons less than the 1914 harvest but, as 4638 tons in excess of the manager's January estimate. The crop averaged 7.92 tons of cane per ton of sugar. Careful records and comparisons were made of the yields of plantation and homesteaders' cane. The plantation yielded 5.66 tons of sugar and 44.8 tons of cane per acre. The homesteaders' cane averaged 39.7 tons per acre, with only 5.03 tons of sugar. This brought the plantation average down to 5.36 tons sugar and 42.5 tons cane per acre.

OLAA CANE IS GOOD
Manager C. E. Eckart of Olaa reports that there is only seven inches of water in the main flume, which of course will materially delay the loading of the 1915 harvest. There have been good showers at the lower elevations and the cane fields are all growing fine. The water shortage is all at the water heads, above the cane fields.

Olaa Sugar Company has harvested 25,000 tons to date and has shipped 23,500 tons. The manager's January estimate called for a 25,000 ton crop and the full amount will be forth coming if only a good supply of water can be secured in the main flumes for another six weeks or so.

JOSEPH VIEIRA TOLEDO
Joseph Vieira Toledo, station agent of the Hilo Railroad Company at Niole, North Hilo, Hawaii, died in San Francisco on August 23 from the effect of an aneurysm. Toledo left Hawaii two months ago to seek treatment in California. His body, accompanied by Mrs. Vieira, the widow, arrived in the Wilhelmina yesterday and will be taken to Hilo in the same steamer tomorrow afternoon. The funeral and interment will take place at Honolulu on Saturday afternoon.

The deceased was born in the Island of Terceira, Azores, Portugal, and was thirty-five years, ten months and six days old at the time of his death. Besides the wife and three children, he leaves several brothers and sisters, who are important land owners in North and South Hilo.

John Vieira Toledo, a brother, Judge J. S. Ferry, brother of the widow, and Mariano Diniz, a brother-in-law, arrived from Hilo yesterday in the Mauna Kea and will accompany the body on the last lap of its journey to Hilo.

EWA AND APOKAA TOTALS
Ewa Plantation Company which finished grinding August 20, produced 29,245.57 tons which is 270 tons less than the crop of 1914, and 765 tons less than the manager's January estimate. Apokaa Sugar Company's 1915 crop was 355.75 tons or 94 tons under the January estimate.

PEPEEKO SLOWING DOWN
Pepeeeko Sugar Company has slowed down its harvesting operations and will not finish grinding the 1915 crop until October. Weeding and cultivation are more important just at present than getting the small balance of crop in marketable condition.

ECONOMY IN THE END
It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SPRECKELS INSPECTED HIS SUGAR PROPERTIES

John D. Spreckels' particular reason for coming to Hawaii was to visit the plantations in which he is interested, so when the Yacht America, bearing Mr. Spreckels and his party, including Richard Ivers, reached Hilo he was joined by E. E. Faxon, Bishop, Messrs. Spreckels, Ivers, and Bishop visited and inspected Hilo Sugar Company and Hakalau Plantation Company, Hakalau being one of the sugar properties in which Mr. Spreckels owns a controlling interest. The party then went to the volcano and to Pahala.

They next visited Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company on Kawai which is owned by Mr. Spreckels. On Maui the party were the guests of Frank F. Baldwin, manager of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, inspecting that plantation and Hailu in detail. They also paid particular attention to the Waiehe section of the Waialuku Sugar Company, Waiehe having been the first plantation owned and operated by Mr. Spreckels.

WEATHER MOSTLY TOO DRY

Weather conditions through the Territory continue dry. Kona is the only district reporting heavy downpours. The Hawaiian plantations, especially at Pahala. Around Hilo there have been good rains at the lower elevations. On August 23, one inch of rain fell at the upper levels in central Hamakua in the vicinity of Paoli. There was no rain near the sea. Honolulu is very dry. Repairs have been completed at the mill and grinding has commenced again. Kohala has the same story to tell. Harvesting has been discontinued in the upper fields because of shortage of water.

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CANE LEAVES SHOW SUGAR CAPACITY

Recent Discoveries By West Indian Botanist May Save Planters Much Money

A study of the anatomical characters of cane leaves by W. R. Dunlop in the West Indies has led him to the conclusion that the number of breathing pores or stomata is more important for sugar production than total leaf surface. "The greatest stomatal area was associated with a very high sugar content," he says.

Professor Dunlop believes the manner in which the leaf curls has a limiting action on the effectiveness of the breathing pores and suggests that more attention should be paid to that of growth in selecting cane for dry locations. Also the relative closeness of the leaves appears to have some relation to the number of stomata, values in making selections of new seedlings. Microscopical examination of the leaf surfaces and anatomical structure may supply an exact index of what the sugar producing capacity of the new variety will be.

Structural Adaptation to Use
Many studies along these lines have been made with all classes of domestic animals to show bodily adaptation to purpose—"conformation," the scientists call it. Less work has been done with plants and cultivated crops. There are getting to be many who believe that the same rule applies to all living things, in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

Modern agriculturists can predict from measurements of young animals whether pullets will be good egg producers; whether a given calf will be worth keeping as a beef animal; or whether a colt will develop into a satisfactory draft horse. In other words there is a certain correlation of build to purpose that shows out in all young animals irrespective of "registered" pedigrees and herd book records, which mean more than the written certificates of breeding.

Exact Knowledge
If the characters which indicate "conformation" are known the farmer can save time and money by right selection of his flocks and herds, eliminating unprofitable types at the beginning. These characters are stamped on the body of the animal. If the key is at hand they can be interpreted. In Europe tens of thousands of calves, colts, lambs, pigs and chicks have had their individual measurements and rate of growth recorded.

Very often tabulations from these records have given the key to the problem. It has been proved, for instance, that calves which make the greatest increase in girth of body just behind the fore legs become better feeders and better beef animals. This can be determined by two measurements taken at the sixth and the tenth months.

Calves which do not make large increase in girth of chest at the period in their development will never fatten profitably and should be turned off as veal. From similar tabulations it has been discovered that there is a definite relation between egg-laying capacity in hens and the distance between the pelvis and the end of the breast bone. Plants "Conform" Too

Animals have been more studied than plants to determine "conformation" but some marked advances in knowledge have been made. For example, the discovery recently chronicled in these columns that rubber yielding capacity can be determined in Hevea seedlings by cross-sectioning the swollen base of the leaf stalk and counting the milk tubes.

By analogy, Professor Dunlop's discovery of the relation between the number of stomata, or breathing pores, or the surface of cane leaves to sugar production by the variety of cane, if his observations are confirmed, may supply a clue that will save an immense amount of time and experimentation. There must be conformation of structure to purpose in plants just as in animals. If the keys can only be discovered to unlock the mystery of life processes great practical advantages are bound to result. Dunlop's work seems to have been directed in the right direction.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA PROBABLY IS CHECKED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
GENOVA, September 1.—The minister of the interior of Austria-Hungary estimates the number of cholera cases in that country as 929, according to a despatch here from Vienna. This is interpreted here to mean that steps which were taken to avert the threatened plague among the Austrian troops and in the invaded districts have met with success, as it has been generally believed that the cholera victims numbered in the thousands, reports of this number having been many.

DOCTORS AND DRUGGIST TREATED THEM IN VAIN
"The Cuticura Remedies are the best in the world, as I know from experience. In Downia, South Wales, about fifteen years ago, families were stricken wholesale by a disease which was called Itch. Believe me, it is the most terrible disease of its kind that I know of, as it itches all through your body and makes your life a misery. I was told that Cuticura was a cure for it, and I bought a box. I used it and you feel as if a million mosquitoes were attacking you at the same time. Yet you could see nothing on the skin. But the itch was there all right and I sincerely trust that I shall never get it. I knew a dozen families that were so affected. The male members and myself belonged to the same society and, as steward, it was my duty to visit the sick members once a week for sick benefit until they were declared off. This is how I became so familiar with the itch.

"The doctors did their best but their remedies were of no avail whatever. Then the families tried a druggist who gave us a last resort. He gave us a medicine called Cuticura. People came to him from all parts of the country for treatment but his medicine made matters still worse, as a last resort they were advised by a friend to use the Cuticura Remedies. I am glad to tell you that after a few days' treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent, the effect was wonderful and the result was a perfect cure in all cases.

"I may add that my three brothers, three sisters, myself and all our families have been users of the Cuticura Remedies for fifteen or twenty years. Thomas Hugh, 1650 West Huron St., Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1909."

Complete Personal and Internal Treatment for every form of Itch, Skin Disease, and Acute eruptions of Cuticura Soap (25c) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent are sold by all druggists and grocers. If you cannot get them, write to Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, New York, N.Y., and we will send you a free trial box of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent.

R. R. HIND RECEIVES MERITED PROMOTION

The Honolulu Iron Works Company has secured the services of R. R. Hind, who has been chief mill engineer of Ewa Plantation since 1912. G. G. Gredemann, manager of the Iron Works stated yesterday that Mr. Hind's work with the company will be that of consulting sugar house engineer. The company is all the time broadening its field of operations, he said. With an engineer of Mr. Hind's recognized ability and standing in its employ the company will be able to keep in closer touch with the plantations and will be in better position to meet the demands of progress in sugar manufacture and the construction of mill machinery.

TOBACCO IN CANE ROWS

A coarse, heavy tobacco known as ox-tongue, or "langue de bouc," is cultivated as an intercrop between the young plant cane rows in Reunion. This variety has stiff lance-shaped leaves with fine veins. About 3000 plants are set per acre. After being barn cured the leaf is stemmed and sorted. It is then rolled into bundles weighing about twenty-six pounds. These are subjected to heavy pressure and are then tightly bound. The tobacco thus undergoes fermentation in small heaps. The product resembles perique and is used in smoking tobacco mixtures. The exports from the island are worth about \$50,000 a year.

PACIFIC MAIL BEGINS TO RELEASE EMPLOYEES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday discharged 125 employees. This was the first step in its plan for dissolution, it was announced. Many of the employees who were dropped from the payroll had worked for the line for twenty or thirty years. Further reductions will be made, it was stated, but a sufficient force will be retained to conduct the Central American trade.

GREAT BRITAIN NEVER TRIFLED WITH KAISER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, September 1.—A statement was made public yesterday by the foreign office in regard to the negotiations with Germany in 1912, which denies the misleading account in the Frankfurter Zeitung last week which made it appear that Great Britain rejected what was regarded as a reasonable offer of friendship.

A DOZEN FAMILIES CURED OF ITCH BY CUTICURA

Shown No Marks but Whole Body Itched Like a Million Mosquitoes—Sleep Out of the Question and Life Became an Inferno.

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MANY IMPROVEMENTS AT BREWER PLANTATIONS

Alonso Gartley stated yesterday that the main mill improvements being or to be installed by the Brewer plantations include the following: Hilo Sugar Company is installing ten new 40-inch low grade centrifugals, and a new 20-ton vacuum pan. Onomua Sugar Company is adding eight new crystallizers of 1,000 cubic feet capacity each. Honolulu Sugar Company is adding two new rollers. At Hakalau Plantation Company a mill there are to be six new crystallizers of 600 cubic feet capacity each.

Panahan Sugar Plantation Company is to make extensive improvements including a complete set of conveyors and sugar bagging machinery. Two new rollers will be installed and the old ones reset. The bagasse feeders in the room are also to be rearranged. Honolulu Plantation Company is installing a Searley Shredder driven by a steam turbine engine. At Kilauea a new steel crane for handling mill rollers has been put in. The Ramsey maceration scraper and conveyor device is to be installed at a large number of Hawaiian plantations, Mr. Gartley said.

BRITISH EXCHANGE FALLS STILL LOWER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, September 1.—The British pound sterling has fallen to a new low record. It was quoted yesterday at \$4.53½, which is a decline from the day previous of four and three-fourths cents.

Blame for this unprecedented decline in British exchange is put on the government at London. Great Britain has failed to provide a proper method for paying the big bills of American shippers as they come due here. It is declared, with the result that exchange is falling to the lowest levels in local history.

STATE HALTS BUSINESS DURING PERSHING FUNERAL

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CHEYENNE, August 31.—All over Wyoming today business was suspended while the funeral of Mrs. J. J. Pershing, wife of Brigadier-General Pershing, and their three children took place. Mrs. Pershing, the daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, and her children were succumbed to death in a fire at the Presidio, San Francisco, last week.

A cortege accompanied the bodies from the train to the Warren home. They were viewed by hundreds of friends. They were buried in one grave at Lakeview.

GERMAN SAILORS ASSIST AT FUNERAL OF MARINE

Funeral services for Cpl. Charles Price of the Marines, who was killed by a fall last Wednesday from a cliff back of Seaboard Barracks, were held Monday afternoon aboard the cruiser Maryland. His comrades acted as pallbearers and six of the crew from the interned German cruiser Geier assisted as honorary pallbearers. At one o'clock an escort left the cruiser, proceeded to Silva's undertaking rooms and made back to the ship with the body, the ship's band playing on the way.

EMINENT JAPANESE STATESMAN IS DYING

(Special to Hawaii Sea po)
TOKIO, September 2.—Marquis Inouye, one of the four great, or older statesmen, is critically ill at his Villa Okitsu. Because of his advanced age the end may come any minute. The marquis is of Samurai stock and is about eighty years old. He was born at Yamaguchi. His life has been closely identified with the history of the Meiji era, he having occupied various important government positions.

WELSH MINERS CLAIM TO HAVE WON STRIKE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 31.—The strike of the Wales coal miners has been settled. The terms of the settlement have not been made public, but the miners say their demands